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C O N F I D E N T I A L STATE 154446

FOR UN CONSULTATIONS - JOHN BAKER

FOL REPEAT USUN 2112 ACTION SECSTATE INFO BRUSSELS CAPETOWN
DAR ES SALAAM GENEVA THE HAGUE JAKARTA LISBON LONDON NATO PARIS
PRETORIA ROME VIENNA TOKYO BRASILIA LAGOS NICOSIA OTTAWA STOCK
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QUOTE

C O N F I D E N T I A L USUN 2113

UNSUMMARY

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1. BRIEFING OF NAMIBIA COUNCIL ON CAPETOWN TALKS --

WESTERN FIVE PRESENT IN CAPETOWN GAVE BRIEFING TO COUNCIL FOR

NAMIBIA BUREAU (ZAMBIA, ROMANIA, INDIA, MEXICO, ALGERIA, YUGOSLAVIA, GUYANA, SENEGAL), AND AMB MCHENRY ACTED AS SPOKESMAN. NEW COUNCIL PRESIDENT KONIE (ZAMBIA) OBSERVED THE ECONOMIC LEVERAGE THE FIVE COULD BRING TO BEAR ON SOUTH AFRICA QUALIFIED THEM TO WORK ON SOLUTION, AND THEY HAD ACHIEVED APPARENT ACQUIESCENCE BY SAG IN SOME POINTS BUT THAT DURING THIS PROCESS, PERHAPS INADVERTENTLY OR BY DESIGN, THE COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA HAD BEEN ALMOST COMPLETELY IGNORED. SHE STRESSED NEED TO ADHERE STRICTLY TO RES 385 AND NOTED THAT AT SOME POINT ALL OF THE POSITIVE ELEMENTS OF A SOLUTION WOULD HAVE TO BE BROUGHT TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL. HER QUESTIONS RELATED TO THE NATURE OF UN INVOLVEMENT; ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL AND HIS RELATIONSHIP TO THE SYG'S SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE; WHETHER UN MACHINERY HAD BEEN DISCUSSED WITH SAG; THE PRESENCE IN NAMIBIA OF THE SAG ARMY AND POLICE; AND WALVIS BAY.

MCHENRY TOLD KONIE, AMONG OTHER THINGS, THAT THE FIVE WOULD NOT PUT THEIR ROLE IN TERMS OF THEIR ECONOMIC DOMINANCE OF SOUTH AFRICA; THE FACT IS THE WESTERN FIVE SC MEMBERS, FOR WHATEVER REASONS, ARE IN A POSITION TO CARRY ON DIALOGUE WITH THE SAG. THE FIVE COULD ONLY MAKE SUGGESTIONS AND SERVE AS MIDDLEMEN. HE THOUGHT IT FAIR TO SAY THAT THE PROCESS OF GIVE AND TAKE HAD NOT GONE FAR ENOUGH FOR THE ISSUE TO GO TO THE SC. THE CONFIDENTIAL

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FIVE ARE TRYING TO REACH MIDDLE GROUND BETWEEN CONFLICTING LEGAL POSITIONS THAT HAVE BUILT UP OVER THE PAST 30 YEARS, SINCE NEITHER SIDE WAS GIVING IN.

INDIAN AMB JAIPAL POINTED OUT ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE FIVE. THEY HAD ELICITED TWO COMMITMENTS FROM SAG: WILLINGNESS TO WITHDRAW FROM NAMIBIA AND READINESS TO GIVE INDEPENDENCE TO THAT COUNTRY. IN RESPONSE TO JAIPAL'S QUESTIONS ABOUT WHY SAG COULD NOT DO CERTAIN THINGS, MCHENRY REPLIED THAT SAG MAINTAINS THAT THEIR DOMESTIC SITUATION PUTS A LIMIT ON THE "DEFEAT" THAT THEY CAN TAKE, AND HE OBSERVED THAT IT IS NECESSARY FOR OTHERS TO UNDERSTAND THE SAG POINT OF VIEW IN ORDER TO ACCOMPLISH SOMETHING.

ALGERIAN COUNSELOR SEMICHI CONTENDED THAT THE FIVE HAD NO MANDATE AND WERE NEGOTIATING WITH SAG IN DEFIANCE OF UN RESOLUTIONS. HE CLAIMED THE FIVE HAD LEFT OUT PARTS OF RES 385, BUT WAS NOT ABLE TO PROVIDE SPECIFICS WHEN CHALLENGED. MCHENRY TOLD HIM THAT THE TALKS WERE ONLY EXPLORING A BASIS FOR THE RESOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM, THAT NO ONE ELSE HAD DONE THAT IN 31 YEARS, AND THAT DIPLOMACY IS THE ART OF REDUCING THE AREAS OF CONFLICT AND DISAGREEMENT. (CONFIDENTIAL -- USUN 2105)

2. TORTURE ISSUE AT 32ND GA --

THE AUSTRALIANS ARE WORKING ON A PROPOSAL FOR CREATION OF A STUDY GROUP TO REVIEW PROPOSALS FOR NEW HUMAN RIGHTS MACHINERY

SUBMITTED TO THE GA. WITH RESPECT TO OUR INITIATIVE ON TORTURE, THEY AGREED THAT IT IS TIME TO MOVE AWAY FROM THE INNOCUOUS RESOLUTIONS ON TORTURE THAT HAVE FORMED THE BASIS OF ECOSOC AND GA ACTION FOR THE PAST FEW YEARS. THEY HAVE NO SPECIFIC PROPOSAL OF THEIR OWN BUT ARE NOT ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT THE SWEDISH PROPOSAL FOR A CONVENTION. THE FRG DEL DISCLOSED THAT AT THE LAST EC-9 MEETING IN LONDON THE DUTCH REPORTED THEY WERE UNCERTAIN ABOUT HOW TO PROCEED WITH THE TORTURE PROPOSAL WHICH FAILED AT THE LAST ECOSOC SESSION, CONFIDENTIAL

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THOUGH THEY DO PLAN TO PRESENT A PAPER WITH A NEW PROPOSAL ON TORTURE TO THE NEXT EC-9 MEETING. THE GERMANS DO NOT INTEND TO PURSUE THE IDEA OF A HUMAN RIGHTS COURT BY TABLING ANY SPECIFIC PROPOSAL, BUT WILL AGAIN MENTION THE IDEA IN THEIR GA PLENARY SPEECH. THEY ARE ALSO CONSIDERING A PROPOSAL FOR STRENGTHENING 1503 PROCEDURES BUT ARE AWAITING THE GO-AHEAD FROM BONN BEFORE CIRCULATING THE TEXT. (CONFIDENTIAL -- USUN 2103)

3. LAW OF THE SEA --

LOS CONFERENCE PRESIDENT AMERASINGHE (SRI LANKA) PROPOSED, AND THE PLENARY AGREED JUNE 28, THAT HE LEAD THE EFFORT TO PREPARE AN INFORMAL COMPOSITE NEGOTIATING TEXT (ICNT), IN COOPERATION WITH THE THREE COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN. THE TEXT WOULD PRESUMABLY BE CIRCULATED AROUND THE END OF THE SEVENTH WEEK (JULY 8), LEAVING THE FINAL WEEK FOR INFORMAL PLENARY NEGOTIATIONS. AMERASINGHE HAS HAD TO SCRAP HIS ORIGINAL PLAN OF CIRCULATING THE FIRST COMPOSITE TEXT IN THE SIXTH WEEK, INVITING PLENARY DISCUSSION, AND THEN CIRCULATING A REVISED TEXT BEFORE THE END OF THE CONFERENCE, A SCENARIO WHICH USDEL PREFERRED. IT APPEARS THAT CERTAIN KEY ACTORS WHO OPPOSED ASPECTS OF AN EMERGING CONSENSUS (E.G. ALGERIA, ECUADOR, INDIA, VENEZUELA) HAVE MANAGED TO DELAY THE PRESIDENT'S TIMETABLE. SINCE IT IS UNLIKELY THAT THERE WILL BE TIME FOR AMERASINGHE TO PRODUCE TWO TEXTS IN THE NEXT TWO WEEKS, THERE IS SOME RISK THAT THE FINAL PRODUCT FROM THIS CONFERENCE MAY BE SERIOUSLY DEFICIENT FROM THE USG VIEWPOINT AND/OR MAY FAIL TO GAIN WIDE SUPPORT AS AN ACCEPTABLE NEGOTIATING DOCUMENT. UNCERTAINTY AS TO WHAT COMMITTEE I CHAIRMAN ENGO (CAMEROON) WILL DO WITH THE EVENSEN TEXTS MAKES IT DIFFICULT TO PREDICT THE FUTURE COURSE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS. G-77 ATTEMPTS CONFIDENTIAL

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TO TILT THE TEXTS, PARTICULARLY INCLUSION OF COMPULSORY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFERS, AND ENGO'S DESIRE TO PUT HIS OWN IMPRIMATUR ON THEM, HAVE TO BE DEALT WITH. COMMITTEE II NEGOTIATING GROUPS ARE ACCOMPLISHING LITTLE, AND COMMITTEE III

CONSIDERATION OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IS SUSPENDED, WHICH IS PROBABLY JUST AS WELL GIVEN USDEL'S DISSATISFACTION WITH THE CHAIRMAN'S TEXT PROPOSAL. DISPUTE SETTLEMENT DISCUSSIONS ARE PROMISING, WITH MAIN PROBLEM BEING FISHERIES. THERE ARE PRIVATE TALKS OF NEGOTIATING AS A PACKAGE STATUS OF THE ECONOMIC ZONE, SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, AND DISPUTE SETTLEMENT ON FISHERIES, AND THERE IS GROWING CONCERN THAT SOME MEANS HAS TO BE FOUND TO RESOLVE STILL OUTSTANDING QUESTIONS.

(CONFIDENTIAL -- USUN 2096, 2097, 2098)

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4. ACABQ ELECTIONS --

BY NOTE, THE UK INFORMED US THAT STUART WILL BE A CANDIDATE FOR REELECTION TO THE ACABQ.

5. SECURITY COUNCIL -- MOZAMBIQUE'S COMPLAINT

THE SC JUNE 30 UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED RES 411 WHICH STRONGLY CONDEMNED RHODESIA'S "ACTS OF AGGRESSION" AND REQUESTED ALL STATES TO GIVE "IMMEDIATE AND SUBSTANTIAL MATERIAL ASSISTANCE" TO ENABLE MOZAMBIQUE "TO STRENGTHEN ITS DEFENSE CAPABILITY" AND TO OVERCOME THE ECONOMIC LOSS AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE AGGRESSION. THE DEBATE WAS CONCLUDED WITH STATEMENTS BY BOTSWANA'S MINISTER OF PUBLIC SERVICE, AND REPRESENTATIVES OF BRAZIL ON BEHALF LATIN AMERICAN STATES, SYRIA, PAKISTAN, INDIA, CUBA, CHINA, SWAZILAND, FRANCE, FRG, UK, PANAMA, US AND CANADA. RIGHTS OF REPLY TO THE UK WERE MADE BY PAKISTAN, BENIN AND MAURITIUS. MOZAMBIQUE'S MINISTER FOR DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC PLANNING EXPRESSED SATISFACTION AT THE CONCLUSION REACHED BY THE SC.

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BOTSWANA -- MINISTER OF PUBLIC SERVICE AND INFORMATION SERVICES, KWELAGOBÉ, SAID THE FACT THAT THE FRONTLINE STATES WERE REPRESENTED AT MINISTERIAL LEVEL AND THE OAU HAD MANDATED FOREIGN MINISTERS OF ALGERIA, GABON, LESOTHO AND NIGERIA TO ASSIST MOZAMBIQUE IN THE DEBATE CLEARLY DEMONSTRATED THE IMPORTANCE AFRICA ATTACHED TO THE DEBATE. IT WAS CLEAR THAT A STATE OF WAR EXISTED IN THE REGION. WHILE NOT BEGRUDGING THOSE WHO SOUGHT SOLUTIONS, HE CAUTIONED AGAINST FALSE HOPES WHICH COULD EASILY LEAD TO THE PRESCRIPTION OF UNACCEPTABLE SOLUTIONS. IT WAS IMPORTANT, HE ADDED, NOT TO VIEW RHODESIA IN ISOLATION; SOUTH AFRICA WAS THE "NEXUS OF THE INIQUITOUS SYSTEM." KWELAGOBÉ SAID THAT THE PROGRAM OF ACTION ADOPTED BY THE MAPUTO CONFERENCE PROVIDED A FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION IN FURTHERANCE OF THE COMMON PURPOSE OF ACHIEVING INDEPENDENCE IN ZIMBABWE. HE APPEALED TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO RALLY BEHIND MOZAMBIQUE POLITICALLY, DIPLOMATICALLY AND, ESPECIALLY, FINANCIALLY AND MATERIALLY. MOZAMBIQUE, BY UNCONDITIONALLY SUPPORTING THE

LIBERATION STRUGGLE, WAS CARRYING A BURDEN WHICH SHOULD BE BORNE BY THE WHOLE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY. BRAZIL -- CORREA DA COSTA, SPEAKING ON BEHALF OF THE LATIN AMERICAN GROUP, SAID THE PRICE EXACTED FROM THE PEOPLE OF MOZAMBIQUE WAS "EXCESSIVE AND UNJUST." HE BELIEVED THAT THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY HAD A DUTY TO GIVE "UNEQUIVOCAL SUPPORT" TO MOZAMBIQUE, AND TO ALL OF AFRICA, "IN A CAUSE WHICH IS COMMON TO ALL OF US." HE WAS CERTAIN THAT THE SC WOULD RESPOND POSITIVELY TO MOZAMBIQUE'S APPEAL.

SYRIA -- ALLAF ASSERTED THAT THE COUNCIL SHOULD GET RID OF ITS "IDLENESS AND INACTION" AND TAKE CONCRETE ACTION TO TOPPLE THE USURPING RACIST REGIMES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA. THE SYRIAN PEOPLE CONSIDERED THE STRUGGLE OF THE
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PEOPLES OF ZIMBABWE, NAMIBIA AND AZANIA AGAINST APARTHEID, RACISM AND COLONIALISM TO BE THEIR OWN STRUGGLE, BECAUSE THEY THEMSELVES WERE NOW CONFRONTING "COLONIALISM UNDER A NEW FORM," AS REPRESENTED BY RACIST ZIONISM.

PAKISTAN -- AKHUND CHARGED THAT "WEAKNESS AND VACILLATION, CRASS COMMERCIALISM AND POLITICAL EXPEDIENCY, INDEED RACIAL SYMPATHIES," WERE THE ELEMENTS WHICH HAD RENDERED INTRACTABLE THE ISSUE OF RHODESIA. DESPITE THE ASSURANCES REPEATEDLY GIVEN TO THE COUNCIL, IN REALITY A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT "IS AS YET NOWHERE IN SIGHT." HE DID NOT BELITTLE THE EFFORTS MADE TO BRING ABOUT A NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT, BUT HE FELT THAT THE RESORT TO FORCE BY THE SMITH REGIME HAD GIVEN A SET-BACK TO THE PROSPECT "AND IS PERHAPS DESIGNED TO DO SO." THE COUNCIL, HE SAID, SHOULD TAKE PROMPT AND EFFECTIVE ACTION TO PUT A STOP TO SMITH'S "DEPREDATIONS" AND TO RESPOND TO MOZAMBIQUE'S APPEAL. PAKISTAN, IN PURSUANCE OF SC RES 386, WAS PLACING AT MOZAMBIQUE'S DISPOSAL ONE MILLION RUPEES FOR THE PURCHASE OF ITS REQUIREMENTS FROM PAKISTAN. AKHUND BELIEVED THAT ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN UNDER CHARTER ART. 41 IN ITS ENTIRETY, AND CONSIDERATION GIVEN TO INITIATING ART. 42 ACTION.

INDIA -- JAIPAL STATED THAT SO FAR THE SC HAD DONE NOTHING EXCEPT ISSUE VERBAL CONDEMNATIONS, AND MEANWHILE, THE SMITH REGIME WAS COMMITTING AGGRESSION AGAINST FRONT-LINE AFRICAN STATES. HE HOPED THE DRAFT RESOLUTION WOULD BE ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY, AND SAID THAT MOZAMBIQUE'S APPEAL SHOULD BE MET EITHER BY CONCRETE SC ACTION OR BY MATERIAL ASSISTANCE FROM INDIVIDUAL MEMBER STATES.

CUBA -- ALARCON DE QUESADA STATED THAT THOSE WHO CONDEMNED RACISM ORALLY BUT CONTINUED TO SUPPORT THE RACIST REGIMES WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PRESENT SITUATION. THEY SUPPORTED "PUPPET AND REACTIONARY REGIMES" EVERYWHERE. THEY USED THEIR POWER

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AGAINST PEOPLES SEEKING THEIR RIGHTS ALL OVER THE WORLD, FROM INDOCHINA TO THE CARIBBEAN. THE "BELATED MANEUVERS" EMPLOYED BY THE IMPERIALISTS TO SUPPORT THE SALISBURY AND PRETORIA REGIMES WERE AIMED AT PRESERVING THEIR ECONOMIC PROFITS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA. PROGRESSIVE STATES AND FORCES HAD A DUTY TO CONTRIBUTE TO MOZAMBIQUE'S RESISTANCE AGAINST AGGRESSION, HE SAID, ADDING THAT THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF CUBA RENEWED THEIR MILITANT SOLIDARITY WITH THEIR BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN MOZAMBIQUE.

CHINA -- CHEN CHU DECLARED THAT ONLY BY USING REVOLUTIONARY VIOLENCE AND BY STRENGTHENING AND DEVELOPING THE PEOPLES ARMED STRUGGLE, WOULD THE PEOPLE OF SOUTHERN AFRICA FIND THE RELIABLE ROAD TOWARDS INDEPENDENCE AND LIBERATION. THE RACIST SMITH REGIME'S MILITARY PROVOCATIONS AND INVASIONS OF A NUMBER OF INDEPENDENT AFRICAN STATES HAD BEEN CARRIED OUT WITH THE SUPPORT OF SOUTH AFRICA AND THE CONNIVANCE OF ONE SUPERPOWER. THE OTHER SUPERPOWER HAD RECENTLY ORGANIZED MERCENARIES FOR LARGE-SCALE INVASION OF ANOTHER AFRICAN STATE. THESE EVENTS WERE CLOSELY LINKED WITH "THE INTENSIFIED RIVALRY BETWEEN THE SUPERPOWERS OVER SOUTHERN AFRICA AND FOR WORLD HEGEMONY." THE COUNCIL, CHEN SAID, SHOULD UPHOLD JUSTICE, STRONGLY CONDEMN THE SMITH REGIME, AND FIRMLY SUPPORT THE PEOPLE OF ZIMBABWE AND THE REST OF SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THEIR STRUGGLE FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION.

SWAZILAND -- MALINGA REFERRED TO THE REQUEST LAST YEAR BY SWAZILAND, BOTSWANA AND LESOTHO TO THE GA FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENT REFUGEES, AND POINTED OUT THAT ANY DISLOCATION OR DESTABILIZATION OF MOZAMBIQUE'S ECONOMY SERIOUSLY AFFECTED SWAZILAND. HIS COUNTRY WAS AFRAID THAT IF THERE WERE NO SPEEDY SOLUTION, THE CONFLICT MIGHT ESCALATE AND ENGULF THE ENTIRE WORLD.
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MALINGA APPEALED TO THE SC TO SUPPORT MOZAMBIQUE'S "EMINENTLY REASONABLE" DEMANDS, AND URGED THE UK TO NEGOTIATE WITH ZIMBABWE REPRESENTATIVES ON THE TRANSFER OF POWER, AND THAT THERE SHOULD BE FULL APPLICATION OF SANCTIONS.

FRANCE -- LEPRETTE THOUGHT IT WAS ONLY FAIR THAT THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY GIVE ASSISTANCE TO MOZAMBIQUE AND THAT IT WAS MORE NECESSARY THAN EVER THAT EFFORTS BE PURSUED TO FIND A PEACEFUL SOLUTION TO THE RHODESIAN PROBLEM.

FRG -- VON HASSEL SAID FRG VIEWED RHODESIA'S MILITARY AGGRESSION WITH GRAVE CONCERN AND CONSIDERED SANCTIONS IMPORTANT. THE PROBLEM OF RHODESIA MUST BE TACKLED IN A

TWO-PRONGED APPROACH: ENHANCED POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC PRESSURE AND AT THE SAME TIME ASSISTANCE TO STATES THAT SUFFERED FROM THE CONFLICT IN DEVELOPING THEIR ECONOMIC POTENTIAL. HE ALSO STATED THAT AFRICA MUST NOT BECOME THE SCENE OF POLITICAL CONFLICT BETWEEN NON-AFRICAN POWERS OR IDEOLOGIES.

UK -- RICHARD, SUPPORTING THE RESOLUTION, SAID HMG CONDEMNED UNRESERVEDLY THE AGGRESSIVE ACTS OF THE SMITH REGIME AND WISHED TO EXPRESS ITS DEEP SYMPATHY TO MOZAMBIQUE. BUT MOZAMBIQUE NEEDED SYMPATHY AND UNDERSTANDING TO BE EXPRESSED IN PRACTICAL FORMS, AND THE UK HOPED TO ANNOUNCE THE PRECISE LEVEL OF ITS AID IN THE NEAR FUTURE. RICHARD STATED THAT THE UK HAD TRIED HONESTLY AND HARD TO ENFORCE SANCTIONS AND WAS NOT ASHAMED OF ITS RECORD. IF ANY GOVERNMENT HAD EVIDENCE WHICH LED IT TO BELIEVE THERE HAD BEEN SANCTIONS-BREAKING, IT HAD A DUTY TO BRING THAT INFORMATION TO THE ATTENTION OF THE SANCTIONS COMMITTEE. THE UK BELIEVED THAT AS LONG AS THE PROSPECT, HOWEVER SMALL, OF A NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT EXISTED, IT WAS THE INESCAPABLE OBLIGATION OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO CONTINUE TO SEARCH FOR PEACE. RICHARD TOTALLY AND UNRESERVEDLY REJECTED ANY ALLEGATIONS TO THE EFFECT THAT HIS

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GOVERNMENT'S ATTEMPTS TO FIND A PEACEFUL SOLUTION IN RHODESIA WERE "DIPLOMATIC MANEUVERS" STEMMING FROM "IGNOBLE MOTIVES." HE OBSERVED THAT THE STATES MAKING SUCH CHARGES -- SOVIET UNION, BENIN, CUBA, GDR -- POSSESSED "A CERTAIN SIMILARITY OF STYLE OF GOVERNMENT." THE CHARGES WERE "QUITE SIMPLY AND PLAINLY UNTRUE." HE WAS SURPRISED BY THE REMARKS OF THE PAKISTANI AMBASSADOR. IF THE UK WAS INDEED "WEAK AND VACILLATING" AND AFFECTED BY "RACIAL SYMPATHIES," HE FOUND IT INTERESTING THAT SO MANY PEOPLE FROM PAKISTAN WANTED TO COME THERE AND "RISK EXPOSURE TO SUCH PERNICIOUS INFLUENCES."

PANAMA -- ILLUECA CALLED FOR THE MOST ENERGETIC MEASURES TO HEAD OFF FURTHER LOSS OF LIFE CAUSED BY THE INTRANSIGENCE OF SMITH AND VORSTER. HE HOPED THAT THE SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS OF OTHER COLONIAL SYSTEMS, SUCH AS THAT IN LATIN AMERICA, WOULD NOT LEAD TO AN EXPLOSION. AN EXAMPLE OF SUCH A COLONIAL SYSTEM WAS THAT WHICH NOW EXISTED IN PARTS OF PANAMA.

US -- YOUNG SAID THAT FREEDOM WOULD COME TO ZIMBABWE AND THE QUESTION WAS WHETHER IT WOULD BE BY PEACEFUL MEANS OR OTHERWISE. THE US DEPLORED THE ACTIONS OF THE SMITH REGIME AND WANTED IT CLEARLY UNDERSTOOD THAT THE REGIME COULD EXPECT NO ASSISTANCE FROM THE US TO RESCUE IT FROM THE POSITION IN WHICH IT HAD PLACED ITSELF. HE SAID STATES SHOULD REDOUBLE THEIR EFFORTS TO SEE THAT THE SANCTIONS

WERE ENFORCED AND SHOULD RESPOND TO MOZAMBIQUE'S APPEAL FOR ASSISTANCE. HE ALSO QUOTED RELEVANT STATEMENTS BY THE LATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND MARTIN LUTHER KING.

CANADA -- PRESIDENT BARTON, SPEAKING AS CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE, SAID CANADA WOULD CONTINUE TO ENCOURAGE THE CONFIDENTIAL

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UK-US INITIATIVE. HE HOPED THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY WOULD RESPOND GENEROUSLY TO MOZAMBIQUE'S APPEAL.

SPEAKING UNDER RIGHT OF REPLY, AKHUND (PAKISTAN) SAID HE WAS SURE THAT IF THE UK REPRESENTATIVE WOULD READ HIS STATEMENT "IN TRANQUILITY" IT WOULD BE SEEN THAT HE HAD SAID NOTHING NEW. HOUNGAVOU (BENIN) THOUGHT RICHARD SHOULD HAVE THE COURAGE TO ACCEPT A LEGITIMATE EXPRESSION OF DISCOURAGEMENT AT THE PACE OF DECOLONIZATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA. IT WAS SHORT-SIGHTED IMPERIALIST POLICIES WHICH LED TO THE PRESENT SITUATION. BENIN DECIDED TO BUILD "SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM," WHETHER OR NOT THAT PLEASED CERTAIN COUNTRIES. IF THE WEST WERE MOVED BY GOODWILL, BENIN WOULD SUPPORT THEIR ACTIVITIES. RAMPHUL (MAURITIUS) READ OUT A PORTION OF THE COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY THE COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT WHICH REFERRED, AMONG OTHER THINGS, TO "MASSIVE EVASIONS" OF THE SANCTIONS AND CALLED FOR AN URGENT STUDY OF THE PROBLEM AND ACTION TO REENFORCE AND EXTEND SANCTIONS. RICHARD RESPONDED BRIEFLY TO ALL THREE, AND TO THE PAKISTANI REPRESENTATIVE HE ADDED HE WAS PLEASED THAT AKHUND DID NOT MEAN WHAT HE HAD SAID. THE RESOLUTION WAS THEN ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY.

DOS SANTOS, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC PLANNING OF MOZAMBIQUE, EXPRESSED SATISFACTION WITH THE SC'S CONCLUSIONS, NOT ONLY BECAUSE OF WHAT THEY MEANT FOR MOZAMBIQUE BUT ALSO BECAUSE OF WHAT THEY REPRESENTED FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY. THE RESOLUTION REPRESENTED AWARENESS THAT THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM WAS A MATTER NOT JUST FOR ONE PEOPLE BUT FOR ALL. HE WAS PARTICULARLY GLAD IT HAD BEEN ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY, FOR NOW THE SMITH REGIME WAS ALMOST TOTALLY ISOLATED. HE WOULD RETURN TO MOZAMBIQUE CONVINCED OF THE SUPPORT OF THE WORLD FOR MOZAMBIQUE'S CAUSE, TO CONSTRUCT GENUINE INDEPENDENCE, TO ELIMINATE HUNGER AND POVERTY, TO DO AWAY WITH THE VESTIGES OF COLONIALISM.

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RAMPHUL, ON BEHALF OF THE COSPONSORS, THANKED SC MEMBERS FOR UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTING THE RESOLUTION. (REPEATED INFO BONN, GABORONE, LAGOS, LIBREVILLE, LUSAKA, MAPUTO, MASERU, OTTAWA)

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